

The Alexandria Gazette

SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 30, 1862.

CASE OF G. W. HARRISON.—The letter from Colorado Territory, which is going the rounds of the papers, giving an account of the killing of a man in that territory, by G. W. Harrison, formerly of this place, is incorrect in its statements. The Colorado Miners' Journal of the 8th instant contains a full account of the examination of the testimony in the case. It appears that Harrison was followed up, for months, by Swits—that his life was continually threatened—that Swits went armed for the purpose of killing Harrison, and was engaged in seeking for him, when Harrison shot him.—The examining court, after a full investigation, decided that the killing of Swits, under the circumstances, was justifiable homicide, and discharged Harrison. The decision was received with cheers and other manifestations of joy by the crowd assembled at the trial, and the whole community evidently sympathized with Harrison—especially as the man killed was a desperate, turbulent, and dangerous character, according to the evidence.

TO BE EXCHANGED.—The steamer Junatta, passed by this city this morning on her way to the Fortress Monroe, with a number of Confederate prisoners of war, to be exchanged, among them were Major Norman R. Fitzhugh, Major Alfred Moss, Chas. H. McKnight, and Miss Belle Boyd.

THE CITY MARKET this morning was poorly supplied with vegetables and fruits, and prices were high. Corn 25 cts. a dozen; Tomatoes 50 cts. a peck; Lima beans, 18 cts. a quart; Water melons, 25@50 cts. a piece; Cantaloupes, 10 @25 cts. a piece; Peaches, 25@37½ cents a peck. Butter and eggs are very scarce. Butter 25 cts. per pound for indifferent keg; no print offered. Eggs 25 cents a dozen.

Brig. Gen. Taylor, who was wounded at Manassas a few days since, and had his leg amputated, is lying very ill in this city, and his recovery is considered doubtful.

IN PORT.—There were in this port yesterday, 25 Canal barges, 30 steamboats and 95 schooners, causing business about the wharves to be unusually exciting.

Heavy firing has been heard here all day.

There is a rebellion among the English Quakers. The youthful fair of the sect have banded together in opposition to the poke bonnet and scant skirt. Crinoline of moderate periphery now surrounds their frames, and flowers and ribbons are invading the precincts of the drab. The elders, through their organ, the British Friend, urge remonstrances. The young men among them are also exciting consternation by joining rifle corps.

A meeting was held at Wilmington, Del., last night, which adopted resolutions denouncing Gov. Burton as a disloyal person, and expressing a determination of resisting the draft as ordered by him.

Another case of yellow fever (fatal) is reported on board the British steamer Khersonese, lying off Tompkinsville, Staten Island. The vessel will be ordered down to the lower quarantine forthwith.

Official Report from Gen. Pope.

MANASSAS JUNCTION, VA.,
August 28, 10 P. M.

To Major General H. W. Halleck General in Chief: As soon as I discovered that a large force of the enemy was turning our right toward Manassas, and that the division I had ordered to take post there two days before had not arrived from Alexandria, I immediately broke up my camps at Warrenton Junction and Warrenton and marched rapidly back in three columns. I directed Gen. McDowell, with his own and Gen. Sigel's corps and Gen. Reno's division, to march upon Gainesville by the Warrenton and Alexandria pike, Reno and one division of Gen. Heintzelman's corps to march on Greenwich, and with Gen. Porter's corps and Gen. Hooker's division, I marched back to Manassas Junction. Gen. McDowell was ordered to interpose between the forces of the enemy which had passed down to Manassas through Gainesville and his main body, moving down from White Plains through Throughfare Gap. This was completely accomplished, Longstreet, who had passed through the Gap, being driven back to the west side. The forces sent to Greenwich were designated to support Gen. McDowell in case he met too large a force of the enemy.

The division of General Hooker, marching towards Manassas, came upon the enemy near Kettle Run in the afternoon of the 27th inst., and after a sharp action routed them completely, killing and wounding three hundred, capturing their camps and baggage, and many stand of arms.

This morning the command pushed rapidly to Manassas Junction, which Jackson had evacuated three hours in advance. He retreated by Centreville, and took the turnpike towards Warrenton. He was met six miles west of Centreville by Generals McDowell and Sigel late this afternoon. A severe fight took place, which has terminated by darkness; the enemy was driven back at all points, and thus the affair rests. General Heintzelman will move on him at daylight from Centreville, and I do not see how the enemy is to escape without heavy loss.

We have captured a thousand prisoners, many arms, and one piece of artillery.

JOHN POPE, Major General.

In the battle fought at New Ulm, in Minnesota, on Saturday last, ten whites were killed and fifty-one wounded. The loss of the Indians is reported as considerable. The next day the force of white men withdrew to Maukets, the Indians being five or six hundred strong. The dispatch says that the outrages of the Indians are spread over a vast extent of territory. Gov. Ramsey, of Minnesota, in a proclamation, assures the people that no alarm need be felt in the thickly settled portion of the State.

General Schofield has issued an order assessing \$500,000 on the secessionists and Southern sympathizers in St. Louis county, the money to be collected without delay, and used in clothing, arming and subsisting the enrolled militia while in active service, and in providing for the support of such families of the militia-men as may be left destitute.

The paddle steamer Cortez, from California, (the most rapid run from San Francisco to China on record,) and intended to ply between Shanghai and Hangchow, took fire on the 16th of July at Shanghai, and was burnt to the water's edge.

At noon on Thursday, a considerable force of Confederates made their appearance on the hill at Lewinsburg, twelve miles from Washington and six miles from the Little Falls bridge.

From the James River Flotilla.

[Special Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.]

JAMES RIVER, VA., August 25.—Everything continues quiet on this river. No enemy is in sight in any force; there is no appearance, as yet, of the Confederate "Merri-mac No. 2," nor has there been any other Confederate craft in sight of our vessels of war. This lull in the state of affairs up and down this river may prove to be the forerunner of some combat between new Confederate batteries. Should events realize these possibilities, the flotilla is ready for them. At the same time, it must be admitted that at least one more iron-clad steamer of war of the Monitor's class would be very desirable on the upper waters of this stream.

It must be borne in mind, however, that no vessel drawing over a certain number of feet, at the present time, can ascend further up than the lower sides of the bluff on which stands Fort Darling, owing to the extensive obstructions in the very narrow, as well as shallow and tortuous channel in front of that famous Confederate stronghold.

The channel, according to a new chart of this river, drawn by officers in the navy, is less than one-eighth of a mile wide, and at its highest stage contains only six or seven feet of water. Only two vessels can pass each other.

Of the movements of vessels of war on this river it would not be proper to speak. I may assure you, however, that although so quiet just now, the navy is not asleep.

The New York Express says that a combined effort is being made to destroy the craft—If not the draft altogether.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company are laying down a double track between Baltimore and Washington.

Contrabands are flocking to Washington in great numbers—in wagons, on horseback, and on foot. About half the number are little children. Most of the rest are women and old men.

Alex. M. Rose, the engineer of the Victoria bridge, died in England recently in an insane asylum. He was intimately connected with the elder Stephenson.

The camp on Wheeling Island contains now more than two Federal regiments, and companies are still coming in every day.

Over three hundred convalescent soldiers, from the hospitals in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, left yesterday, in the steamer Nantasket, for Alexandria, in order to rejoin their various regiments.

The comet can be plainly seen with the naked eye from early in the evening until morning.—It is about fifteen degrees west of the North Star, and forms with the brightest star in the "Little Dipper," an obtuse triangle. The nucleus is quite brilliant, and through a telescope burning rays can be seen issuing from one side. A tail of four or five degrees in length can be easily seen with the naked eye.

The new census of San Francisco shows the prosperous condition of that city. In 1860, the population numbered 56,805; in 1861 83,000; and at present it amounts to 90,000.

Governor Stanly arrived in Baltimore yesterday from Beaufort, N. C., and proceeded to Washington.

It is intimated that a daily Bulletin of army news will soon be issued from the War Department.

Guano, of a very valuable description is said to have been discovered in an immense deposit in Newfoundland.